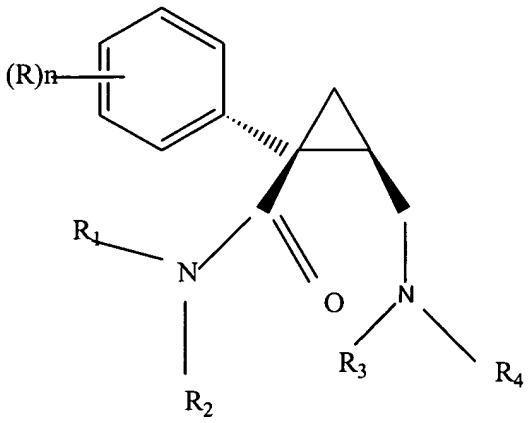
LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1-25. (Canceled)

26. (Currently amended) A method of treating fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from FMS, an effective amount of a NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT dual serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not a neurotransmitter precursor; wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5 -HT SNRI is not milnacipran and has a NE > 5-HT ratio of inhibition of about 2:1 to about 10:1.

27. (Currently amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally

containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

28. (Currently amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein symptoms associated with FMS are treated.

30. (Currently amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

31. (Currently amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, valium, or trazodone.

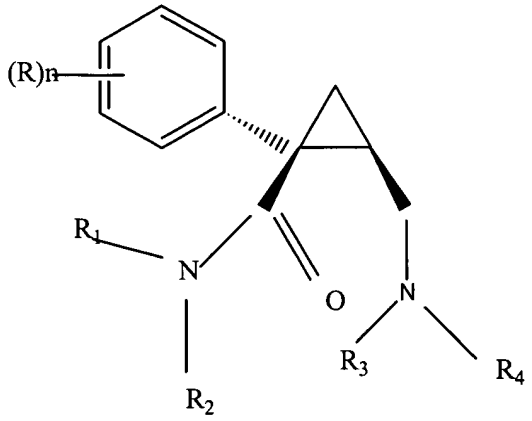
32. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the animal is a human.

33. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

34. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

35. (Currently amended) A method of treating pain in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from pain, an effective amount of a NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not a neurotransmitter precursor and wherein the NE > 5-HT SNRI has a NE > 5-HT ratio of inhibition of about 2:1 to about 10:1.

36. (Currently amended) The method of claim 35, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

37. (Currently amended) The method of claim 35, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

38. (Currently amended) The method of claim 35, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, valium, or trazodone.

39. (Currently amended) The method of claim 35, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

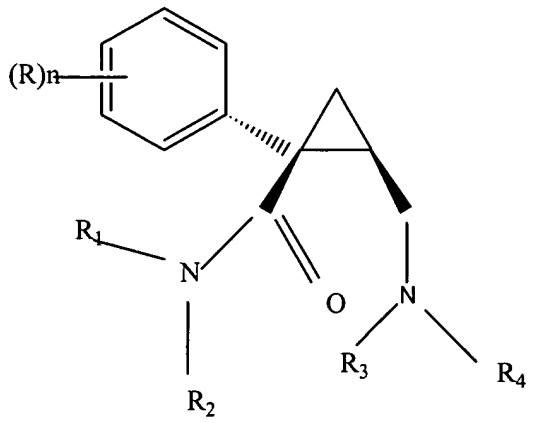
40. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the animal is a human.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

42. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 35, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

43. (Currently amended) A method of treating chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from CFS, an effective amount of a NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not a neurotransmitter precursor; wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is not milnacipran and the NE > 5-HT SNRI has a NE > 5-HT ratio of inhibition of about 2:1 to about 10:1.

44. (Currently amended) The method of claim 43, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

45. (Currently amended) The method of claim 43, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

46. (Currently amended) The method of claim 43, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, valium, or trazodone.

47. (Previously presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the animal is a human.

48. (Previously presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

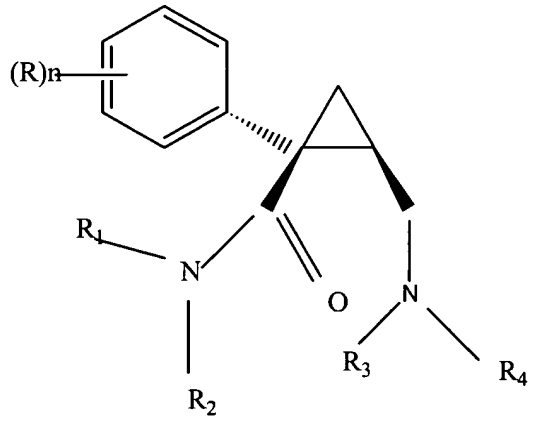
49. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 43, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

50-55. (Canceled)

56. (Currently amended) A method of treating fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from FMS, an effective amount of a NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT dual serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (NE > 5-HT SNRI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan; wherein

the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is not milnacipran and the NE > 5-HT SNRI has a NE > 5-HT ratio of inhibition of about 2:1 to about 10:1.

57. (Currently amended) The method of claim 56, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom; and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

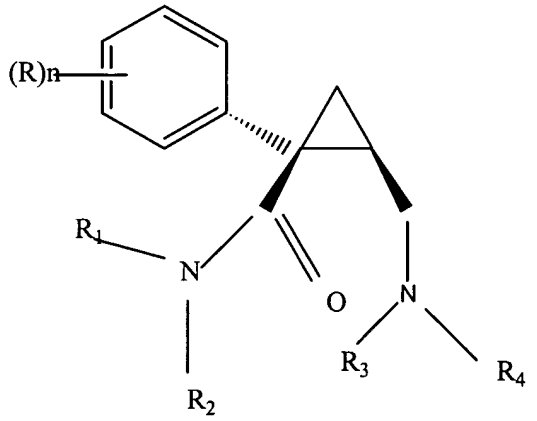
58. (Currently amended) The method of claim 56, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

59. (Currently amended) The method of claim 56, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

60. (Previously presented) The method of claim 56, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

61. (Currently amended) A method of treating pain in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from pain, an effective amount of a NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan and the NE > 5-HT SNRI has a NE > 5-HT ratio of inhibition of about 2:1 to about 10:1.

62. (Currently amended) The method of claim 61, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

63. (Currently amended) The method of claim 61, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

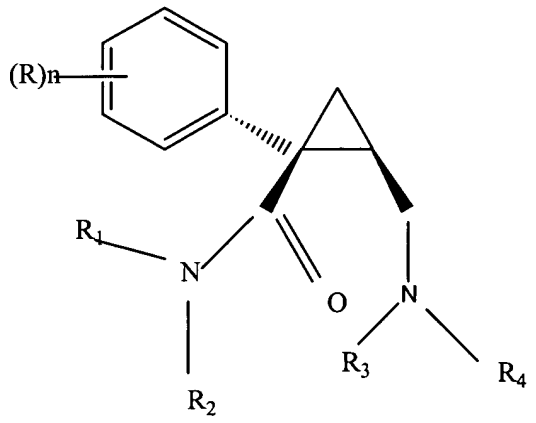
64. (Currently amended) The method of claim 61, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

65. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

66-70. (Canceled)

71. (Currently amended) A method of treating chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject, comprising administering to an animal subject suffering from CFS, an effective amount of a NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan; wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is not milnacipran and the NE > 5-HT SNRI has a NE > 5-HT ratio of inhibition of about 2:1 to about 10:1.

72. (Currently amended) The method of claim 71, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is an aminocyclopropane compound of the formula I:



in which:

R represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, or amino;

n represents the value 1 or 2;

R1 and R2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower aryl, and lower-alkylaryl, which aryl or alkylaryl group is optionally substituted by a halogen atom, and, with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members;

R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, and, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, heterocycle of 5 or 6 ring members optionally containing an additional nitrogen or oxygen heteroatom, or a salt thereof with a therapeutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid.

73. (Currently amended) The method of claim 71, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI has NMDA receptor antagonistic properties.

74. (Currently amended) The method of claim 71, wherein the NE [[≥]] ≥ 5-HT SNRI is adjunctively administered with antidepressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, anorectics, stimulants, antiepileptic drugs, sedatives, or hypnotics.

75. (Previously presented) The method of claim 71, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

76. (Previously presented) A method of treating fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject suffering from FMS, comprising administering to said animal subject, an effective amount for treating FMS of milnacipran, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine and/or tryptophan.

77. (Previously presented) The method of claim 76, wherein the milnacipran is administered in combination with an antidepressant, analgesic, muscle relaxant, anorectic, stimulant, antiepileptic drug, sedative, or hypnotic.

78. (Previously presented) The method of claim 76, wherein the milnacipran is administered in combination with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, valium, or trazodone.

79. (Previously presented) The method of claim 76, wherein the animal is a human.

80. (Previously presented) The method of claim 76, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

81. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 76, wherein milnacipran is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

82. (Previously presented) A method of treating pain in an animal subject suffering from pain, comprising administering to said animal subject, an effective amount for treating pain of milnacipran, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine and/or tryptophan.

83. (Previously presented) The method of claim 82, wherein milnacipran is administered with an antidepressant, analgesic, muscle relaxant, anorectic, stimulant, antiepileptic drug, sedative, or hypnotic.

84. (Previously presented) The method of claim 82, wherein milnacipran is administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, valium, or trazodone.

85. (Previously presented) The method of claim 84, wherein the animal is a human.

86. (Previously presented) The method of claim 84, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

87. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 84, wherein milnacipran is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.

88. (Previously presented) A method of treating chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) and/or physiological symptoms associated therewith in an animal subject afflicted with CFS, comprising administering to said animal subject, an effective amount for treating CFS of milnacipran, or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a compound that is not phenylalanine, tyrosine and/or tryptophan.

89. (Previously presented) The method of claim 88, wherein milnacipran is administered in combination with an antidepressant, analgesic, muscle relaxant, anorectic, stimulant, antiepileptic drug, sedative, or hypnotic.

90. (Previously presented) The method of claim 88, wherein milnacipran is adjunctively administered with neurontin, pregabalin, pramipexole, l-DOPA, amphetamine, tizanidine, clonidine, tramadol, morphine, codeine, carbamazepine, sibutramine, valium, or trazodone.

91. (Previously presented) The method of claim 88, wherein the animal is a human.

92. (Previously presented) The method of claim 88, wherein the amount administered is from about 25 mg to about 400 mg per day.

93. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 88, wherein milnacipran is formulated in a sustained release dosage formulation.